

What we publish on the subject. We have correct reports of the market, and other places, and endeavor to make them as reliable as possible. We are paying due attention to the above departments, we shall by no means neglect the general reader. With the aid of the telegraph, and the speedy transmission of intelligence by railroad, we expect to furnish our readers with the very latest current news of the day, and as there is, at present, every appearance of stirring times in Europe, we will give such a compendium of foreign news, as will keep the readers of the *Advertiser* well posted up in everything of importance which may transpire across the Atlantic.

In conclusion, dear reader, permit us to express our sincerest thanks for the encouragement you have given us. The many favors we have received from you, embolden us to ask that you will make a few more efforts in our behalf. The more patronage we receive, the better the paper we shall be able to give you. Situated as we are, of course we can have no hope of political "pays;" our enterprise is entirely dependent on our individual efforts, and the favors of those of our friends who may feel interested in the success of our paper. So far, we have received a very flattering subscription list, but it will still require a considerable increase to put the *Advertiser* on a firm basis. We hope those who have held back their names until the first number should be published, will come forward at once, and subscribe, assuring them that they are running no risk whatever, as the paper is bound to go ahead.

Respectfully,
J. G. ROBINSON,
D. R. LOCKE,
Editors and Publishers Plymouth Advertiser.

OUR ADVERTISERS.—We especially invite the attention of our readers, to those business men who advertise. Those who wish to trade, will always find it to their advantage to deal with merchants who are anxious to sell. Old hunkers who do not care to inform the public where they are, or what they have for sale, will be found invariably to do a close business, and experience will prove they are poor persons to give bargains to customers.

WE send the present number to quite a number of persons who are not subscribers, in the hopes that after examining it they may be induced to send us their names. Should they not see fit to do so, they will oblige us by having the Post Master return it with the word "refused" on the margin, as also the Post Office from which it is sent. If not returned we shall take it for granted they wish us to continue the paper, and shall act accordingly.

WHATEVER lack of interest or variety there may be in the present number of the *Advertiser*, is entirely incidental to the confusion of getting up the first paper. When things get more ship-shape, and we get exchanges, we shall give our readers no cause of complaint. Until then we beg their indulgence.

THOSE of our friends who have prospectuses of the *Advertiser* with names on them, will confer a favor by handing them in as soon as possible, as we wish to furnish every subscriber with the first number.

PERSONAL.—We have received so many favors from the citizens of Plymouth, that it seems invidious to make particular mention of any one; but we cannot resist acknowledging the repeated obligations we are under to Mr. S. B. CONOVER. Mr. C. himself contemplated publishing a paper here, and to that end had succeeded in collecting quite a respectable subscription list, which he transferred to us, with his usual disinterestedness. This, with other favors, make us feel peculiarly grateful to him, and we hope, some time or other, he will reciprocate.

THE CLINTON AIR LINE RAIL ROAD.—We understand some of our citizens are making every effort to induce the engineers of this road to survey a route through our town. From what we know of the country, we believe that this will be the most favorable route they could select. Besides being the direct line from Hudson to Lima, it will pass through a very rich and thickly populated country, which must give the road a very extensive way business. We should be happy to publish communications on the subject, and hope some of our citizens will furnish us with an article.

THE TOKEN.—We see that Mr. Russell, the editor and publisher of this excellent Old Fellow's paper, published in Pittsburgh, has secured the services of Mrs. Bushnell, to contribute exclusively for his paper. Mrs. B. is a writer of considerable reputation, and her articles will do very much to make the *Token* a still more entertaining sheet than ever.

Election News.
In consequence of being very poorly supplied with exchanges, we are unable to give as complete returns of the result of the election in this State and Pennsylvania, as we would like. In both States the temperance question entered into the election largely, ruining the best laid plans of politicians—here defeating a Whig, there laying out a Democrat—showing clearly that the friends of prohibition were in earnest when they pledged themselves to vote for temperance candidates alone.

OHIO.—Mr. Medill, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will have a very large majority—from 30,000 to 40,000—over Barrer, Whig. The latter candidate falls below his ticket considerably, many Whigs having voted for Lewis, Free Soil, who has polled a pretty heavy vote. The balance of the Democratic State ticket is elected by reduced majorities.

What the relative strength of the parties in the Legislature will be, we cannot just say, but of course the Democrats are largely in the preponderance. We understand there are some twenty or twenty-five temperance men elected. A United States Senator is to be elected this winter.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Democratic majority will probably reach 20,000.

The complexion of the Legislature will be:
Senate—Democrats 17, Whigs 14, Native 1.
House—Democrats 66, Whigs 34.

The number of temperance men in the House will perhaps be thirty-five or forty.

COUNTY ELECTIONS.—In Huron County the Whig and Coalition ticket, with but one exception, were elected. In Richland County, the Democrats elected all their candidates but the Sheriff, some of them, however, by reduced majorities, in consequence of the temperance vote. Richland County is the Berks of Ohio, and it is quite an anomaly that the Whigs succeeded with one officer. By the way, we observe that in Berks county, an independent candidate succeeded in being elected, notwithstanding the opposition of a regular nominee.

YELLOW FEVER AT THE SOUTH.—Whilst New Orleans and Mobile have been almost entirely relieved from the pestilence of the epidemic, its ravages have not yet ceased in the interior of Mississippi and Louisiana.

The National Free Traders, after a suspension of over a month—on account of the epidemic—made its weekly re-appearance on the 4th inst. From it we learn that the whole number of deaths there from the 19th of July to 21st October is 292—of which 242 were of yellow fever.

The Vicksburg Whig of the 1st inst. announced nine deaths within the city limits for two days ending a noon the day before.

The same paper learns from a gentleman just down from Lake Providence, that eighty-five deaths have occurred there, and that a large majority of the population left are now prostrated with the scourge. The mortality is fearful for so small a population.

The Jackson (Miss.) Flag of the 29th contains the sexton's report of that city from the 1st to the 20th of September, which numbers forty three deaths, principally from yellow fever. It further adds:

Jackson presents a sad appearance, there not being more than three hundred persons in town, including all ages and colors, and one-fourth of the sick. Were it not that a few of our merchants are at their posts, the sick and dying would have to suffer.

The Yazoo City Whig of the 30th ult., announce twenty-six deaths for the week ending at noon on the 29th of which twenty were of yellow fever. It continues:

It is with feelings of deep regret that we are not able to chronicle any abatement of the prevailing epidemic since our last issue. On the contrary, it will be seen from the sexton's report, that for the past week it has been marching steadily onward with fearful terror, and seemed to gather strength as it progressed in its work of desolation. Since our last, as near as we can learn from our physicians there have been about forty new cases, and that there are now over one hundred cases in all.

JOB WORK.—We are prepared to do all kinds of Job Work, promptly, for those who wish to patronize us, and do it cheaper than can be done anywhere else. We intend making extensive additions to our job office, and when they are made, we expect to do all kinds of plain and ornamental work, which will be surpassed by none.

THE CLEVELAND TRUE DEMOCRAT AND FOREST CITY. have been united, and will hereafter be known as the *Forest City True Democrat*. The new sheet will advocate Anti-Slavery and Temperance principles. It looks well, and under the management of Messrs. GRAY and MEDILL, must succeed.

European Affairs.
By the late arrival from Europe we see that the difficulty between Russia and Turkey, is assuming a more threatening aspect than ever. Notwithstanding every effort has been made by England and France to force the Porte into a dishonorable settlement of affairs between it and the Czar, there is at present less probability of such a thing than at any former time. The enthusiasm of the Turks has arisen to such a pitch that the Sultan dare not attempt to carry out any pacific measures. War with Russia is immensely popular with the Mussulmen, generally, and it is with reason that a revolution was feared, should the government hesitate to sign a declaration of war. The general impression now is, that the Sultan will be coerced into hostilities by his subjects, or he will have to abdicate.

As might have been expected, Austria has announced her intention to side with Russia, in case France and England assist Turkey. In the commencement of the misunderstanding, apparently she was disposed to be friendly to the latter government, but gratitude to Russia for preventing her annihilation during the Hungarian war, has forced her into the arms of the Autocrat. We never once doubted she would take this stand eventually, although her interest would dictate another course, but Russian influence has become so powerful that she cannot do as she would wish to, and the consequence is that the most perfect accord exists between them on the Turkish question.

The course England and France have pursued in regard to Russia and Turkey, to say the least, is a very singular one. As they both have a deep interest in the existence of Turkey as an independent nation, and would receive a fatal blow should she succumb to Russia, they very naturally in the commencement, intimated to the Sultan their intention to second him in case of a war. But since the firm and decided stand which Russia has taken, and we suspect feeling, notwithstanding their immense armaments, that they are scarcely in a condition to go into a war, even though their interests are much jeopardized, they are now disposed to show the white feather, and certainly have done more to embarrass the Turkish government than even Russia herself. Both governments have even offered, in case the Sultan should accept of the peace propositions, to send a strong naval force to protect him from the fury of the war party. But for all this, if Turkey and Russia go to war, and from present indications, although every attempt may be made to save it off for a time, we consider it as fixed as fate that France and England must become allies of Turkey. Russia has already become so powerful as to be an eye-sore to these governments, and her steady and rapid progress in every direction must make them fear that in time their possessions in the East will be absorbed likewise. Their self interest will dictate the necessity of assisting the Sultan in the approaching contest.

We shall await further intelligence with anxiety, promising that our readers shall be fully informed of everything of importance that may occur.

LATER.
War Declared against Russia.
By the arrival of the Atlantic, bringing dates to the 5th inst., we have the following highly important intelligence:

At the Grand Council held at Constantinople on the 3d, the Divan resolved upon a declaration of War against Russia, contrary to the advice of the four powers. The Sultan has signed the declaration, and hostilities have commenced. Omar Pacha had previously demanded to leave or fight before winter set in.

The Russians, it was supposed would make an attack on the Turkish positions. The news from Constantinople caused an immediate meeting of the British Cabinet, and there was much apprehension among the public. Turkey is generally quiet and tranquil. The Russians have been officially ordered by the Russian minister of War, to winter in the Principality, the fleets to remain at Besika Bay.

Let them fight, meanwhile Brother Jonathan, can feed their armies at prices which will make producers smile.

RAILROAD PROFIT.—Western railroads pay better than Eastern in almost every instance. The Toledo and Norwalk road, has declared a dividend of twenty per cent for the eight months last past. The Michigan Southern, has divided twenty eight per cent, in one year. Although the stock at one time was low it is now considered among the best in the union. Having seen no report as yet of the Chicago and Rock Island Road, we cannot say what it is doing, but it must pay well, running, as it does, through the golden Prairies of Illinois.

There was more money expended in San Francisco on election day to influence votes, legal and illegal, than was ever before used on a similar occasion, in any city or State in the world. At the lowest reasonable estimate, it must have amounted to \$1,500,000, in money and water lots.

Plymouth Union School.
There is no better evidence of the intelligence of our citizens, than the noble school we have. We are confident there is not another place of the same size in Ohio, that can boast of a school superior to ours. The excellency of its reputation is attested by the fact that quite a number of pupils from abroad attend every term. Great praise is due to the former Principal, Mr. C. S. ROYCE, who has no superior as a teacher, for the high position our School has reached. Mr. and Mrs. SPALDING, the present talented Principals, need no encomiums from us. The proficiency of their pupils is the very highest testimony of their ability to teach the "young ideas how to shoot." We feel confident they will spare no efforts to give the school a still higher character than it now has.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD.—We are gratified to learn that this road has been doing a good paying business, this season. The quantity of freight carried over the road is enormous, and the passenger business is also excellent, no less than six trains running daily. Much of the success of the Road may be ascribed to the business tact and energy of JOHN R. ROBINSON, Esq., of Mansfield, the present gentlemanly Superintendent, who, by his perseverance, has made this one of the best Roads in the State. The Conductors, among whom Messrs. COLE, FULLINGTON, WRIGHT and JACKSON, we might mention, are all they should be. Their politeness and urbanity to travelers, contrast quite favorably with the surliness and impertinence of some Conductors we have seen.

THE late up we have had with Austria in regard to Kozia, has done more to enlighten European nations generally what we are, and of what we soon may be, than anything which has occurred since we became an independent government. By and by, after we mix some more in the affairs of Europe, the government there will believe we really are "some pumpkins." Witness the following, which we extract from the London correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune*.

Mr. Brown, your charge of *ad interim*, at Constantinople, assumes a bolder attitude, and insists upon Kozia's speedy release. It is difficult to overstate the impression made by the bold behavior of Capt. Ingraham, on all orientals. They ask everywhere, "What people are these Americans, who have more pluck than the English and French combined?"

THE CHOLERA.—The New York *Courier* fears the cholera may reach this country, as it is now so prevalent in Europe. The disease has spread most in England, in filthy locations, as in New Castle, where there are many more cases in 1843, than in 1849. It says:—

"At Copenhagen, where the disease has been raging out of a thousand persons who were removed from a crowded locality to an encampment outside the town, only ten died. At Hamburg, where the epidemic has been prevailing upwards of six weeks, only six cases of cholera have occurred. In the improved parts of the town, and in London, in the ravages of 1849, not a single case of cholera occurred in any of the model dwellings for the poor, though the pestilence raged around them, among the same class of population. It is said that the Hospital Surgeons of London, can map down with almost unerring certainty, the districts where the cholera will first appear, and ravage most malignantly, and can predict almost the percentage of cases, and the relative mortality."

HOW CROOK OF OHIO.—On the first of October about one-half of the counties of Ohio had furnished the Auditor of State's Office their annual statement of personal property listed for taxation in the year 1853. A comparison of these statements with those of the three previous years, show the following relative number of hogs listed for taxation in the forty-four counties, from which returns were received:

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Total in 44 co's	56,442	769,655	696,031	1,415,495

Whether the hog crop of the present year is really as much greater than former years as the tax returns would indicate, or whether a very large portion of the increase may not be accounted for by the discounting of the two hundred dollars exemption, are questions on which a divided opinion will exist.

DRY GOODS TRADE.—The New York *Courier* furnishes some statistics of the Dry Goods trade of the U. States:

As compared with the first eight months of 1851, the general result is an increase of about 40 per cent. for 1853, in the value thrown upon the market. The increase in woolens is nearly 90 per cent; cottons 33 per cent. In the consumption of silk goods, we see a picture of the extravagance of the times. Twenty-five millions of silks in eight months, or thirty seven annually, indicate a love of costly dress, which seems to be authorized by the unexampled prosperity of the country. These completely throw into the shade the more plain and the cheaper articles of DeLaines, Calicoes, &c., in which our New England factories have arrived at great perfection.

In December, the New York Crystal Palace will be closed.

Business Notices.
JEWELRY.—Light & Hoffman have a splendid stock of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c., on hand. Persons wishing anything in their line, will secure as good bargains as they would in any of the cities.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Messrs. Seely and Case, on the Square, have just received their fall stock of Goods, which they are determined to sell at the lowest possible price. We were rather astonished that this place was able to support such an extensive establishment, but after becoming better acquainted with the gentlemanly proprietors, and their manner of doing business, we wondered no longer.

Our neighbor, McDonough, having concluded to close his business, offers his stock of goods at cost. If our readers wish bargains, let them call soon, as there is a tremendous rush. See advertisement in another column.

THE Messrs. Rogers offer a well selected assortment of Groceries and Provisions to their customers. Persons wishing anything in their line, will do well to give them a call.

SPENCER & WRIGHT have just received their Fall stock of Goods, which they will sell at their usual low prices. Those who go there to get good bargains, will not come away disappointed.

Our friend Detry is prepared to give his customers the best of fits at his Clothing Store. Suits can be had there at one-half the price of some other suits we wear of.

CULP & CRONINGER, with their usual enterprise, are already in the Fall and Winter trade. Their establishment has too good a reputation to need commendation from us. They have a very extensive stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, so that every one can be accommodated on the best terms.

We are in hopes that there is not a single reader of the *Advertiser* who needs a dose of medicine, but if so be there are, we recommend Wooster's Drug Store, as the place for everything in the medical line. Mr. W. has, also, a large stock of Oils, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Window glass, Groceries, &c.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A. C. Du Bois & Son, have a fine assortment, of books, stationery, fancy cutlery, &c. which they will sell on reasonable terms. They have, also, a large assortment of Wall Paper, and Window Blinds.

CLOTHING.—Our handsome friend Billstein, in the room below us, has a very fine stock of ready-made Clothing, which he will sell at a very small advance on Eastern prices. If you don't believe it go and see for yourself.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of I. E. WENSTER, on the South side Public Square, where he would be happy to see his friends and customers who may be wanting anything his line.

Our friends across-the-way, Powers & Kinney, should not be forgotten by the readers of the *Advertiser*. This enterprising firm keep on hand everything that can be found in a Dry Goods, Grocery or Hardware store, and at prices that cannot fail to please any reasonable purchaser. Give them a call, and our word for it you will not be disappointed.

D. BREWER, is now prepared to receive the calls of his friends, and is also ready to furnish such persons as may be in need of Carriages, Buggies, Waggon, &c., made in a superior and durable manner. He will sell his articles as cheap, if cheaper, than can be bought in the eastern cities. If his vehicles don't go, it is because horses are scarce.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.—Our readers will see by to-day's paper, that Mr. T. W. CROWELL has for sale a very extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Clothing, and Groceries. As "ready pay" is his motto, he will give his customers a fine opportunity to purchase anything in his line as cheap as can be had anywhere else.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.—D. HOOTENBECK has recently returned from the East, with a choice selected stock of dry goods and groceries, purchased at prices that will enable him to sell cheaper than ever.

MAKES WOKKE.—B. VINSON's advertisement will be found in another column. Persons wishing anything in the marble line, would be pleased in visiting his establishment to find such beautiful specimens. Go and examine his stock.

FINE WEATHER.—We have been blessed this year with a most beautiful Fall. Never within the recollection of that ubiquitous personage, the "oldest inhabitant," has "In Jan Summer" been so glorious as now. But, alas! for the mutability of the weather. Before another week, our bright, warm days, cloudless nights, may be changed to clouds and shower-baths overhead, and an ocean of mud—the profundity of which can only be imagined, not described—breath—Like Richard, we can then ask: "Who saw the sun to-day?"

WE are under obligations to several of our Pittsburgh friends, for repeated favors, in the shape of exchanges.

MEXICO.—Santa Anna has raised a forced loan of six millions from the church, but has, in a second attempt of seventeen millions entirely failed. He has now undertaken to raise funds by heavy taxation. His government is utterly bankrupt, and this system of taxation, it is believed will prove a failure. He undertook to raise an army of 80,000 men; and has scarcely succeeded in raising 40,000. The soldiers are poorly fed, worse clothed, and large numbers are daily deserting. Many of them become highway robbers, and the government has no reliable police or military to suppress the open and constant robberies occurring on the highways.

It is evident Santa Anna's power in Mexico is waning fast; and he is unable to restore order, or accomplish those plans for his own aggrandizement of which he is suspected.

Perhaps he will elect himself Emperor, a la Napoleon. He is still making strenuous exertions to place his army on a footing of strength and efficiency that will secure him support in the execution of his plans. To his soldiers he holds out promises of glory and triumph in campaigns, the nature of which he does not explain.

THE LATE SHOOTING OF MAJOR ARNOLD.—A short time since a brother of Dr. J. M. Steiner, published a letter putting a different face on the tragedy at Fort Graham. We copy the following from the *Augusta Chronicle*:

My brother was placed in arrest by Maj. Arnold, for having published a Liberator, for using language to him, which no gentleman or man of courage could for an instant tolerate. Maj. Arnold knowing that my brother would ask to know why he was arrested, (the matter between Steiner and the Lieutenant being of a private character,) determined in consequence of an old feud, to reply to the question in such a manner as would force the Doctor to strike him, when he would be held excusable for taking his life.

"My brother did not resent the offensive language as Maj. A. anticipated, but remarked that the reason assigned for his arrest was not in accordance with facts, whereupon Maj. A. drew one of his pistols and shot at my brother, who was standing about five feet distant.

The Doctor returned the fire, breaking the Major's arm above the elbow.

Major A. fired a second time, but again without effect, when my brother shot him through the body. Maj. A. attempted to go shout again but the pistol snapped, when my brother killed him.

Dr. Steiner acted on the defensive throughout the rencontre, and only returned shot for shot. Maj. A. was in command of the post, and could have ordered my brother into close confinement had he deemed it necessary, without any personal risk.

"The idea that Dr. Steiner killed Maj. A. simply because the latter arrested him for supposed trifling military offenses, is rather too absurd to require contradiction.

That the Doctor attempted to escape, is utterly untrue.—Major Arnold's death forbids any comments from me on his conduct, but justice to my brother demands that the facts above mentioned should be given to the public."

OUTRAGE.—At Bedford, Ohio, on Saturday last, a man named Barnes, who had recently married a young lady in the neighborhood, while at home with his wife, was waited upon by a former visitor of hers by the name of Osborn, who seated himself between the newly married couple, and demanded one hundred dollars damages. This being refused, he drew a dirk and made a pass at the lady, which was arrested by her husband. He then attacked the husband, and inflicted five wounds with the dirk, one in the back, which is likely to lead to his death, tho' he still survives. He would have killed him on the spot had not the father of Barnes come in time to arrest his murderous purpose.

We learn that a block of marble is now in Constantinople waiting for a conveyance to the United States, intended by the Sultan as a testimony of his respect for the character and memory of Washington. The carving and inscription are richly gilded. In the centre of what is called the togra, is the monogram or cipher of the sovereign, and is equivalent to the arms of other countries. It contains the legend: And ul Majid Khan, of Sultan Mahmoud Khan. May his victories be perpetuated." To the right of the togra is a sprig of fresh roses, which is the particular sign of the present young Sultan. Beneath this are two lines in the Turkish language (which is thus translated into English) with the date of the hague, 1,280, A. D. 1853: "To aid in the perpetuation of the friendship, existing between the two countries. Abd ul Majid Khan's name is written on the Monument of Washington."—*Wash. Sen.*